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erant, were struggling to master France. In this desperate situation the crown was unwilling to throw its influence definitely on either side, and was afraid to venture on the rash wisdom of diverting this zeal and fury into a renewal of the war with the hated Spaniard which had been the chief cause of the disorder of its finances. Researches into the economic and political conditions of the sixteenth century have shown that many impulses and motives contributed to make the civil wars, but these results have not in the least altered the outstanding fact that the unsurmountable obstacles to making a permanent peace were the zeal, the fear, the hate bred, not so much by difference of religion as by difference of opinion about religion. Mr. Thompson, in the passages I have in mind, is probably only emphasizing to his readers the newer elements in his picture. His complete grasp of the situation is, after all, shown on page 409 by his allusion to Lincoln's celebrated speech and his apt comparison of the part played by the question of religion in the civil wars of France in the sixteenth century with the part played by the question of slavery in our civil war.

The style of the book is dignified and readable, pleasantly dashed with an occasional colloquialism reminiscent of the memoirs the author has been reading. Mr. Thompson has, however, a tendency to employ participial phrases somewhat monotonously and a drift toward the use of the passive mood. He also overworks his auxiliaries; for example, "The Seine and the Loire would have had to be crossed."

Appendices of seventy pages contain some forty documents. These are taken, for the most part, from the English State Papers, with half a dozen from the Archives Nationales and three or four from other collections. It has always seemed to me that the letter of the Duke of Guise to the Cardinal of Lorraine (appendix III.), which is printed in Condé's *Memoirs*, might easily be a Huguenot forgery. It seems improbable that Guise, when despatches were notoriously unsafe, would, at so critical a moment in the negotiations between parties, commit to writing a superfluous expression of exultation in a letter referring to the bearer for other messages.

Mr. Thompson has put the general reader and the scholar under obligations to him by this excellent work. It is to be hoped that he will enlarge the favor by writing a second volume on the Wars of the League.

PAUL VAN DYKE.

Roma prima di Sisto V.: La Pianta di Roma du Pérac-Lafréry del 1577 riprodotta dall' Esemplare esistente nel Museo Britannico.
Per Cura e con Introduzione di FRANCESCO EHRLE d.C.d.G.,
Prefetto della Biblioteca Vaticana. Contributo alla Storia del
Commercio delle Stampe a Roma nel Secolo 16° e 17°. (Rome:
Danesi. 1908.)

THE topography of ancient Rome has always had great aid from printed, written, and iconographical documents of the sixteenth century.

The study has a special charm when it comes to the boundaries between science and the fine arts. During the International Historical Congress two exhibitions of this kind in the print room of the Palazzo Corsini and in the Vittorio Emmanuele Library of maps and prints of Rome will remain in grateful remembrance by all cultured admirers of Rome who had occasion to enjoy them. Once the interest is awakened in old representations of the city, one seeks in every corner of the vaults of Roman palaces, in the background of pictures and prints, for some not yet observed panorama of the Eternal City. The albums with drawings by foreign artists have been carefully studied, and at least the *Codex Escurialensis* is published in its entirety. We do not yet know what surprises the edition of the drawings of San Gallo by Professor Hülsen, for the series published by the Vatican Library, may bring in. It is to be hoped that somebody may take up the publication of all painted views of Rome of the sixteenth century. They are now scattered in expensive works (e. g., the fresco-lunettes of the Vatican Library, published by Stevenson in the *Imaggio della Biblioteca Vaticana*) or have not been reproduced at all, as for example, the interesting panels with the architectural work of Sixtus V., in the Lateran Palace.

A few years ago there appeared an album of reproductions of iconographical maps of Rome, in the style of De Rossi's famous collection relating to the Middle Ages, but in this case concerning the sixteenth century. Major Rocchi presented this precious book as an extra gift to his studies about the fortifications of Rome in the same period. One map escaped his attention, which the prefect of the Vatican Library Father Ehrle has now brought forward from the map room of the British Museum, has caused to be reproduced by the studio Danesi, and has accompanied with a commentary, as one result of his researches in the libraries and print rooms of Rome and of Europe at large—a beautiful specimen of the work of the Tipografia Vaticana. He entitles his publication *Rome before Sixtus V.* This iconographical representation, cheap enough to find its place on the desk of every scholar interested in one of the many subjects with which the magnificent map of Étienne du Pérac deals, shows Rome in 1577, before the historical modernizations which filled the short reign of Sixtus V. with the activity of the staff of artists surrounding Domenico Fontana and Giacomo della Porta. What is rare, his map presents the Vatican, in the upper corner to the right hand. It gives not only churches and monuments, but also several palaces—not simply the most prominent—in perspective view. Du Pérac has not merely made an accurate bird's-eye view, but has seen his Rome with an artist's eye.

The learned commentary contains the genealogy of the maps of the same kind, till far into the seventeenth century, and the pedigree of the print dealers and *stampatori*, who handed on this plan by many successive reproductions from one generation to another. A set of documents from Roman archives, published here for the first time, in the

appendix—contracts, testaments, inventories of Roman firms of the kind concerned—throw new light on the activity of publishers like Van Aelst and the Rossi; and also upon the history of art and artists. The head of the Vatican Library has not neglected the occasion to call our attention to one of the less known of the treasures confided to his care. In the first place he shows what use can be made of the art-historical Biblioteca Cicognara. Its catalogue is familiar to art-historians, as a real bibliography of rare books about Italy, but surely not all of them know that the collection itself is incorporated in the Vaticana; and the amount of information which the author derives from the collection of prints in the Vatican Library shows us that it may be of unexpected importance.

J. A. F. ORBAAN.

The English Factories in India, 1624-1629: a Calendar of Documents in the India Office, etc. By WILLIAM FOSTER. (Oxford: The Clarendon Press. 1909. Pp. xlviii, 388.)

THIS third volume in the series edited by Mr. Foster contains a calendar of 366 documents, all of which, except seven, are to be found at the India Office, in the Original Correspondence series, the Marine Records, and Factory Records. It constitutes a valuable addition to the printed sources for the early history of the London East India Company; and the introduction by the editor is an excellent summary of the documents and a record of the course of events in the East, 1624-1629.

As in earlier volumes the correspondence and "consultations" contain much information regarding conditions and English interests in places besides Surat, Masulipatam, and other minor Indian agencies. The continuance of factories at Batavia, Mocha, and in Persia give, therefore, a wider range than might be suspected from the title. Furthermore, the variety of topics touched on, or more fully treated, give more than special significance to the volume. Indeed the reviewer is perplexed by the question of relative importance and can at best only call attention to a few chief topics and refer the student for further and more detailed guidance to the excellent index.

As compared with the previous volume, international rivalries become more confused and are not on the whole marked by such decisive events. However, while no second Ormus is captured during these years, the Anglo-Dutch attack on Bombay in 1626 and other furious naval encounters with the Portuguese in the Persian Gulf and neighbouring waters should serve to emphasize the fact that, although these were English victories, Hunter's generalization that "from 1622, India and the Persian Gulf lay open to England as far as Portugal was concerned" (*Hist. of British India*, I. 330) should be received only with modification. Another aspect of European contentions is the curiously involved Anglo-Dutch co-operation against a common enemy in the